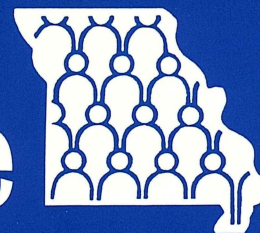


Missouri Census Update



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MSCDC economic analysis series


Business location trends in the State of Missouri

Michael P. Kelsay, Center for Economic Information, University of Missouri-Kansas City

New job growth and capital investment spending by new and expanding industry have grown dramatically in the State of Missouri since the early 1990s. Job growth due to expansion of existing industry outpaced job growth by new industry from 1988-1992, while job growth by new industry has outpaced that of existing industry expansion since 1992. Since 1988, new job growth by expanding industry has been concentrated in the east central, west central, and southern University of Missouri extension regions, while new capital investment



has been concentrated in the east central, west central, and central regions. Growth in the manufacturing sector has been dominated by the east central region, which includes the St. Louis area. In the manufacturing sector, growth in new jobs has been led by transportation equipment, food and kindred products, industrial machinery and equipment, and fabricated metal products. Capital investment spending has been led by the transportation, electronic equipment, food and kindred products, and chemical products sectors.

 **Missouri is attracting new industry as well as providing established industry with a favorable business climate for expansion.**

Between 1988 and 1996, new and established business expansions totaled 2,833, according to the Missouri Department of Economic Develop-

ment, creating 156,859 direct new jobs.¹ Since 1988, approximately \$11.8 billion has been invested by new and expanding industries in Missouri. For the period 1988 to 1992, more new job growth was created by existing industry expansion, while new job growth has been dominated by new business expansion since 1992.



The geographic pattern of employment and business investment by new and expanding industries.

Between 1988 and 1996, 65% of all new job growth by expanding industries occurred in the east central, west central, and southwest regions. During the same nine-year period, 77% of all new business investment by new and expanding industries occurred in the east central, west central, and central regions. There are substantial regional differences in new jobs created per dollar of capital investment, reflecting differences in sector growth.



The geographical pattern of industry expansion in the manufacturing sector.

Between 1988 and 1996, new and existing industry expansions in the

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manufacturing sector totaled 2,249, accounting for 108,229 direct new jobs and \$9.9 billion in new capital investment in Missouri. Growth in the manufacturing sector by expanding industry has been led by the east central region, which includes the St. Louis area, accounting for 29% of new job growth and 35% of capital investment spending in the manufacturing sector.

 **Manufacturing growth has been led by the transportation and food and kindred products sectors.**

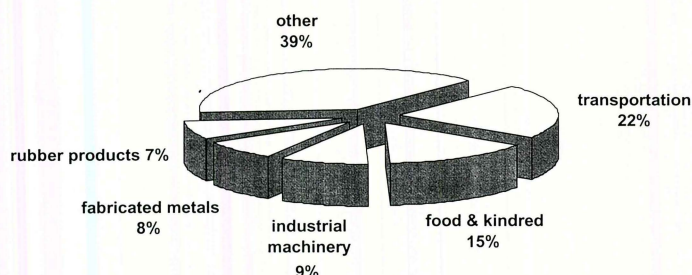
At the state level, leading growth industries in the manufacturing sector were in transportation equipment, food and kindred products, industri-

al machinery and equipment, and fabricated metals. There is substantial regional variation in job growth and capital investment spending in the manufacturing sector. With respect to capital investment spending, leading sectors were transportation equipment, electronic and other electric equipment, chemical and allied products, and food and kindred products. Chart 1 summarizes the leading manufacturing sectors.

For additional information and charts related to this report, visit the Missouri State Census Data Center web site at <http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/mscdc/index.html>, and select the "Economic Report Series" option.

1. Caution must be used in interpreting this data, since it includes only new job growth created by industry expansion and does not include firm closings or layoffs.

**Chart 1. Leading Manufacturing Sectors in Job Growth
Expansion in Missouri: 1988-1996**



Calendar

November 5-7

State Census Data Center national meeting in Washington, DC

November 20

St. Louis Chapter of American Statistical Association will meet at the Salad Bowl Restaurant in St. Louis at 11:45 a.m.

December 4 & 5

Missouri Rural Opportunities Council Rural Issues Conference at Holiday Inn in Lake Ozark, Missouri

Kudos

John Blodgett, a coordinating member of the Missouri State Census Data Center, has been selected to serve a six-week internship at the U.S. Census Bureau office in Suitland, Maryland this fall. He will work with the bureau's Census 2000 product development teams and the Data Access Dissemination System (DADS) development team. In that role, he will provide state census data center and user perspectives for products and access systems being developed for Census 2000. Blodgett is manager of the Urban Information Center in St. Louis.

Missouri Census Update

Vol. 1, No. 3 — Summer 1997

Missouri Census Update (ISSN 1092-9509) is published quarterly by the Office of the Secretary of State to fulfill contractual obligations to the U.S. Bureau of the Census in connection with the State Data Center Program authorized under Title 13, United States Code, Section 8(b). The newsletter is distributed to the Census Bureau, other state data centers, affiliate agencies, libraries, universities, state agencies, and other interested parties.

For more information about the newsletter or the State Census Data Center, contact the MSCDC Coordinator, Missouri State Library, P.O. Box 387, Jefferson City, Missouri 65102-0387; tel: 573-526-7648; <http://www.oseda.missouri.edu/mscdc/index.html>

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African American population approaches 34 million

Figures released by the Census Bureau this summer indicate that in 1996, African Americans represented 12.8 percent of the U.S. population (33.9 million people).

Census records from the past

United States census records from the past contain a wealth of information. They are useful to people who want to find out more about family and local history, and they provide insight for researchers who want to study social and economic conditions in the past.

The first census in the United States was taken in 1790. When the numbers were tallied that year, George Washington found out he was serving 3,929,214 persons as President of the United States. As was prescribed in the U.S. Constitution, a population census has been taken every tenth year since 1790.

A publication produced by the Census Bureau in 1989, *200 Years of U.S. Census Taking: Population and Housing Questions, 17910-1990*, shows the specific questions used in each census and reproduces instructions which were given to the enumerators for taking each census. At right is a sampling of questions asked in different time periods (includes only those supplemental schedules still in existence; excludes questions asked on a sample basis only).

By law (Title 44, U.S. Code), individual records from the federal population censuses are confidential for 72 years. Therefore, April 2002 is the date scheduled for the National Archives to open the 1930 records to public use.

Microfilm copies of the original population schedules from 1790 through 1920 are available at the National Archives in Washington (<http://www.nara.gov>), its regional archives,¹ and many libraries. The one exception is the 1890 records, which were virtually all destroyed in a fire in 1921. The Missouri State Archives at the State Information Center in Jefferson City has census

records for Missouri from 1830 through 1920 (excluding 1890). To contact the Missouri State Archives, call 573-751-3280 or visit their web site at <http://mosl.sos.state.mo.us/rec-man/arch.html>.

The National Archives rents microfilm copies of historical records to libraries and individuals. These copies are of federal population census schedules 1790-1920, Soundex indexes (that is, by the sound of the surname rather than its spelling), 1880-1920; Revolutionary War compiled military service records, and pension and bounty-land-warrant application files. For details, contact the National Archives microfilm rental program at

301-604-3699. To obtain ordering information about microfilmed copies of census schedules from 1790 to 1920 and Soundex indexes from 1880 to 1920, contact the National Archives product sales division in Washington, D.C. at 202-501-5235 or 800-234-8861.

1. The Central Plains regional office of the National Archives is located at 2312 E. Bannister Road in Kansas City and serves Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska. To contact the regional archive center, call 816-926-6272 or visit its web site at archives@kansascity.nara.gov.

Source: Factfinder for the Nation, CCF No. 2, April 1997. Published by the Bureau of the Census, Economics and Statistics Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce.

1790 name of family head; free white males age 16 and older; free white males under 16; free white females; slaves; other persons

1850 name; age; sex; race; value of real estate; value of personal estate; occupation; birthplace; whether married within the year; school attendance; literacy; whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper, or convict (supplemental schedules for slaves and persons who died during the year)

1900 address; name; relationship to family head; sex; race; age; marital status; number of years married; for women, number of children born and number now living; birthplace of person and parents; if foreign born, year of immigration and whether naturalized; occupation; months not employed; school attendance; literacy; ability to speak English; whether on a farm; home owned or rented, and if owned, whether mortgaged

1930 address; name; relationship to family head; home owned or rented; value of monthly rental; radio set; whether on a farm; sex; race; age; marital status; age at first marriage; school attendance; literacy; birthplace of person and parents; if foreign born, language spoken in home before coming to U.S., year of immigration, whether naturalized, and ability to speak English; occupation, industry, and class of worker; whether at work previous day (or last regular working day); veteran status; for Native Americans, whether of full or mixed blood and tribal affiliation

Recommendations for Census 2000 questions

Ryan Burson, State Demographer

If recent debate over Census 2000 in the U.S. Congress leads one to conclude that the content of our next decennial census is still in a gaseous state, that conclusion may be wrong. It appears that 2000 questionnaire content is rapidly approaching the solid state. Census Day on April 1, 2000, is two and a half years away, and most of the major content decisions have already been made.

Evolving Forms

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) officially began the process of determining what should be included on 2000 forms by soliciting the content needs of federal agencies in 1992. Since then the Census Bureau has conducted a comprehensive process of content testing and research including a survey of state data centers and non-federal data users, a review of federal statutory requirements, and national

tests of question wording and questionnaire design. Throughout this process, the bureau was repeatedly reminded by Congress to reduce both the cost of the census and the burden on the public. Strong justification, such as a change in "mandatory" or "required" census data legislation (or case law), would be needed for any expansion over 1990 forms. "Programmatic" data — data used for program administration but having no explicit legislative requirement — would be closely scrutinized.

The Census Bureau recommended to Congress last March the subjects to be covered in Census 2000. It recommended that all 1990 subjects with mandatory or required uses be included again in 2000, but that all subjects with programmatic uses be *excluded* in 2000.

One new subject is slated for the next census; two other subjects may be added. Recent welfare reform

legislation mandates the addition of questions about grandparents as caregivers to grandchildren. Questions about support expenditures/health coverage costs and also about household noncash benefits may be added if OMB decides to revise the official poverty definition. Table 1 on the next page shows proposed Census 2000 subjects.

Title 13 requires the Census Bureau to recommend to Congress by April 1, 1998, the exact wording it wishes to use on 2000 questionnaires. The bureau's working plan is to use the final census wording it has devised for the 1988 Dress Rehearsal questionnaire on April 4, 1998. Questions for all subjects except race and ethnicity have been submitted to OMB for final approval. OMB is also reviewing recommendations by a federal interagency committee for the continuation of separate questions for race and Hispanic origin in 2000, and for allowing persons to check off more than one race category next time. Final clearance of all census questions is expected early this fall.

Caveat

Of course, the Census Bureau can only recommend the questions that will be asked in the 2000 census. Congress ultimately has the authority to decide what questions will be asked. It could decide to add to or subtract from questions on the short and long forms or to eliminate the long form altogether.

On the Internet

For more information about Census 2000 questionnaire content, see www.census.gov/dmd/www/subjects.html.



Table 1. Proposed Census 2000 Subjects

Short Form

(Asked in all Housing Units)

Population

- Name
- Sex
- Age
- Relationship
- Hispanic origin
- Race

Housing

- Tenure (whether home is owned or rented)

Long Form

(Asked in 1 in 6 Housing Units)

< Short Form in 1990
N New in 2000

Population

- < Marital status
- Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry
- Education-school enrollment and educational attainment
- Ancestry*
- Residence five years ago (migration)
- Language spoken at home
- Veteran status
- Disability
- N Grandparents as caregivers
- Labor force status (current)
- Place of work and journey to work
- Work status last year
- Industry, occupation, and class of worker
- Income (previous year)

Housing

- < Units in structure
- < Number of rooms
- Number of bedrooms
- Plumbing and kitchen facilities
- Year structure built
- Year moved into unit
- House heating fuel
- Telephone
- Vehicles available
- Farm residence
- < Value of home
- < Monthly rent (including congregate housing)
- Shelter costs

1990 Subjects Not Planned for 2000

Population

- Children ever born (Fertility)
- Year last worked

Housing

- Source of water
- Sewage disposal
- Condominium status

*Based on the standards to be issued by OMB later this year, ancestry may be combined with race and ethnicity on the short form.

NOTE: Two subjects will be added to the long form if the government-wide measure of poverty is redefined before Census 2000: 1) Support expenditures and health coverage and 2) Household noncash benefits.

Planning for continuous measurement — the American Community Survey

Parallel to the mammoth effort going into Census 2000 preparations, another team of Census Bureau staff is hard at work designing and running tests on a large monthly household survey called the American Community Survey (ACS). This survey will provide economic, social, and housing profiles every year for communities and population groups. The bureau expects that eventually the American Community Survey will replace the census long form. In the meantime, questions have arisen about the relationship of the decennial census long form and the ACS. Here is a first installment of questions and answers on how the two relate:

Q American Community Survey and the census long form -- why do both?

A direct comparison between the census and the ACS is the key to eliminating the long form in 2010, thereby simplifying future census-taking. First, there are differences in methods and definitions between the two



sources and so there will be differences in the estimates. A direct comparison is essential for acceptance of ACS estimates. Second, by mid-decade, decision-makers will want to compare an area's statistical profile to the one that emerges from Census 2000. A direct comparison is important for determining how much is real change and how much is the result of operational differences between the two. Meaningful comparisons can be made only by conducting both the census long form and the ACS at the same time.

Decision makers have told the Census Bureau how critical it is for them to understand how much of any dif-

ference results from different definitions and methods of data-collection and how much represents real demographic change. For example, in an area with seasonal populations, the ACS annual-average estimate will result in a profile that is different from the April estimate of the census.

Q American Community Survey and the census long form -- which is the "official" data?

Data users generally prefer the most recent data available. It is expected that in 2002, most users will prefer the census long-form data, but by mid-decade, most users will prefer the timelier estimates of the ACS for cities and states. In 2008, the ACS will have the best estimates for all areas down to the neighborhood level. The Census Bureau will provide statistically reliable comparisons of data from the ACS and the census long form. Data from the 1996-1998 demonstration period also will help data users understand differences in the results. The ACS will provide census-type data for communities every year.

The ACS is in the development stage. It is scheduled to go into full operation in 2003. Development of the survey includes not only data collection for a select group of sites, but also time to review the methods and data with experts from outside the Census Bureau before the data are used in funds allocation where equity is paramount. The Census Bureau and data users must compare the ACS and Census 2000 to determine the consistency of the data and any differential bias among jurisdictions.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. *Census 2000 Bulletin*. Vol. 1, No. 15, July 28, 1997.

Hard-working students

One in four American high-schoolers work while going to school; most (24 percent) work part time. In college, even more students work (62 percent): approximately 32 percent work full time and 30 percent work part time, according to a study published by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *School Enrollment — Social and Economic Characteristics of Students*.

In both high school and college, equal percentages of male and female students work. White high school students are more likely to work than black or Hispanic students.

For more information about the study, contact Rosalind Bruno at 301-457-2464.

Useful Bookmarks on the Web

Census 2000

<http://www.census.gov/dmd/www/index.html>

Press releases and a variety of information from the U.S. Census Bureau about plans for Census 2000.

Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

<http://services.dese.state.mo.us>

The school data selection provides statistical information such as enrollment figures, dropout rates, population estimates, and percentage of free/reduced lunches by Missouri school district.

National Center for Education Statistics

<http://www.ed.gov/NCES>

Publications, data, and surveys related to a wide variety of educational topics.

Missouri Department of Health

<http://www.health.state.mo.us>

Missouri state and county statistical tables for hospital profiles, leading causes of hospitalization, communicable disease rates, maternal and child health status indicators, and population estimates by age and sex.

National Center for Health Statistics

<http://www.cdc.gov/nchswww/nchshome.htm>

Data warehouse selection allows access to tables which provide a variety of health-related information such as mortality rates and infant and child health statistics.

New population estimates to be released in October

How are the populations in Missouri's villages, towns, and cities changing? The last time new population figures were available for sub-county areas was in late 1995. At that time, most of the state's growth between Census 1990 and July 1994 had taken place outside of our incorporated villages, towns, and cities. Our fastest-growing incorporated places were in rural areas in the Ozarks and in suburban areas outside Kansas City, St. Louis, and Springfield. Soon we will be able to take a look at population shifts that have occurred since 1994.

Sometime in October, the Missouri Office of Administration and the U.S. Census Bureau will release new population estimates for each incorporated place as of July 1 in each year from 1990 through 1996.

The estimates are a cooperative effort by the Federal-State Cooperative Program for Population Estimates. Demographers in the Population Estimates Branch of the Population Division at the Census Bureau collaborated with the Missouri State Demographer—and with demographers throughout the nation—to produce the new estimates. For the first time ever, the sub-county estimates methodology employed housing unit data as key inputs. The new method should prove to be superior to the former IRS tax return method, because its results can be evaluated against local housing information sources.

Other new estimate releases

Watch for the release of three other valuable estimates series for all U.S. states in the coming months:

- New 1990-1996 county estimates of populations by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin are due in October 1997.
- New 1990-1996 county estimates of housing units and household populations are due in November 1997.
- New 1990-1997 state estimates of total populations, net migration, births and deaths are due in December 1997.

On the Internet

All new Missouri estimates will be placed in an easy-to-read summary format on our MSCDC web site at www.oseda.missouri.edu/mscdc/. Estimates for other states may be accessed at www.census.gov/population/www/coop/fscpe.html.

Children living with grandparents

Approximately four million children (6 percent) lived with their grandparents in 1996; however, only 19 percent of those grandparents were age 65 and older. Forty-eight percent of their grandparents were age 50 to 64, and 33 percent were under age 50. Of the children who lived with grandparents in 1996, more than one-third (1.4 million) had neither parent present in the household. Another 1.9 million lived with their mother, but not their father, in their grandparent's home. The 1996 figure represents nearly double the 1980 number, when approximately 2.3 million children (4 percent) lived with their grandparents.

Missouri Census Update



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Census Bureau releases state housing unit and household estimates for 1990-96

New estimates from the Census Bureau indicate that Missouri had a total of 2,052,000 households in 1996, a 4.6 percent increase over the 1990 census total of 1,961,000. Estimates also indicate that the number of housing units in Missouri was 2,371,000 in 1996, an increase of 7.8 percent over the 1990 census total of 2,199,000.

Households are defined by the Census Bureau to be all the persons who occupy a housing unit (house, apartment, mobile home, group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied as separate living quarters), whether or not they are related by marriage, birth, or adoption.

For a printed report of the tables, contact the Census Bureau's Public Information Office at 301-457-2822 to request *Estimates of Housing Units and Household of States: 1990-1996* (PPL-73) or visit <http://www.census.gov/population/www/estimates/housing.html>.

Table 1. Estimated total number of households by age of householder: July 1, 1996

	ages 15-24	ages 25-34	ages 35-45	ages 45-54	ages 55-64	ages 65+
Missouri	113,000	373,000	461,000	364,000	264,000	478,000
United States	5,220,000	18,441,000	23,046,000	18,337,000	12,326,000	21,381,000

Table 2. Percent of households by age of householder: July 1, 1996

	ages 15-24	ages 25-34	ages 35-45	ages 45-54	ages 55-64	ages 65+
Missouri	5.5	18.2	22.5	17.8	12.9	23.3
United States	5.3	18.7	23.3	18.6	12.5	21.7